

[JULY 22 1865.]

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BAGG'S CHARCOAL BISCUITS, an Ex-
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charcoal, by J. L. BAGG, 2, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-
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very delicate for invalids, invaluable for children. Infants will
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before they had the packet were earning only a few shillings per
week; now they are realising pounds, constantly, easily, and no
trouble.

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be a moment doubted. Mr. Hay's responsibility is well known,
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best bona fide inducement ever brought from America.
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packet how to procure Mercurials, Bank, Post-office, Civil Ser-
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wholesome. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d., as most of the respectable
houses in London; by the appointed Agents to the prin-
cipal towns of England; or wholesale at 6, Great Windmill-
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branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

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May be had everywhere. Warranted to keep good in any climate.

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ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
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A General Price Current, post-free. Tea carriage free.

John Dick 313 Strand
PENNY ILLUSTRATED
WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 111.—Vol. III. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

ONE PENNY.



FATAL ACCIDENT TO ENGLISH TOURISTS ON THE MATTERHORN, SWITZERLAND. (See page 98.)

Notes of the Week.

On Saturday afternoon, Detective Sergeant Anns, of the Devonport Dockyard police, having an Admiralty warrant and being accompanied by several officers, inspected the marine stores of a man named Banter, residing in Fore-street, Stonehouse, and seized 25 lb. of Admiralty copper. All the officers went into the street but one who stood in the doorway, and while Anns was examining the shop storebook Banter thrust the blade of a swordstick into his body. The blade, which is dagger-shaped, is about one-third of an inch in thickness and two feet in length. In the act of stabbing it broke off, leaving six inches inside and two out. Anns immediately seized the two inches and withdrew the end. He was then placed in a cab and conveyed to the Royal Naval Hospital, which is near. The wound is on the left side, just over the stomach, and under the short ribs.

On Saturday morning, Mr. W. Payne, coroner for the City and Southwark, held an inquiry respecting the suicide, under very painful circumstances, of a widow named Jane Steel, aged forty-five years. Eliza Salmon, 34, New-street, Horsleydown, said that the deceased was married to a carpenter, who died recently, and was buried on the previous Wednesday evening. She grieved excessively about her bereavement, and upon returning from the funeral said, "I do not think I shall live long after him. Do not be surprised if you find me dead. You will find a shroud in the house, and put it on me." Witnesses at the time considered that the expressions were merely the result of depression, and took no notice of them. She was left some house property by her husband, and was in no pecuniary difficulties. She had one child living, Henry Mabecher, 43, New-street, said that he lodged in deceased's house. On the morning of Thursday week he found his landlady hanging by a rope to a hook in the kitchen ceiling. He called in some men, who cut her down, but the deceased was quite dead. It appeared that the deceased had not slept during the night after her return from her husband's funeral, and that in the early morning she procured a rope, and having made it fast to the hook while standing on the dresser, put the noose around her neck, and, jumping off, actually hanged herself. The coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."

Colonel Wright, the deputy inspector-general of volunteers, officially inspected the 29th North Middlesex Volunteers on Monday, in the Regent's Park, in the presence of about 3,000 spectators. This corps, mustering nearly 300 rank and file, under the command of Colonel Whitehead, Major Peters, Lieutenants Lowfield, Butler, and Burham, Captains Gray, Wood, &c., arrived on the ground at about half-past seven o'clock, and was put through a series of intricate and difficult manoeuvres, all of which were executed in a manner reflecting the greatest credit upon both officers and men. At the conclusion of the proceedings, which occupied about an hour and a half, the inspecting officer addressed the corps in a brief but highly complimentary speech, in the course of which he remarked that the whole of the manoeuvres had been executed in a most creditable manner, and that the corps stood out in a most creditable manner. The marching past, especially at quarter distance was excellent, as was also their firing. It was a fact worthy of remark that he had observed throughout that silence was kept in the ranks. Their commanding officer had put them through many difficult movements, and the manner in which they had been performed justified him in stating that very great attention must have been paid to their drill. The muster was better than he expected to see considering that two days before they had had such heavy work at Wimbledon, and that, he thought, must be a source of gratification to their commanding officer. In conclusion, he said that he should have great pleasure in making a favourable report of the efficiency of this corps to the Secretary of State for War. Colonel Whitehead requested the men to give three cheers for the inspecting officer for the flattering manner in which he had spoken of them. Colonel Wright, however, said he would rather take the will for the deed, as the cheering would not be a military proceeding. He thought they might as well throw a brick at his head if he spoke unfavourably of them as to cheer him because he praised them. The proceedings were accordingly brought to a close.

On Sunday afternoon, about two o'clock, a man who was bathing in the river from the Cheshire shore, opposite the magazines, got out of his depth, and was being carried away by the tide. Seeing his perilous position, a young man named John Chadderton, who was attending to the bathing machines, rode on horseback into the river with the intention of saving him. In consequence, however, as it appears, of the recent excavation of some of the sand from the shore, which had left a deep hole, the horse got out of its depth, and Chadderton, who was unseated, received, it is believed, a kick in the struggles of the affrighted animal. A younger brother, named George Chadderton, then went into the water to rescue his brother, and succeeded in getting his arm round him, but was subsequently obliged to relinquish his hold and swim ashore. It is said the elder brother requested to be let go, but from what cause is not explained. Unfortunately he was drowned, as was also the horse upon which he had ridden into the water. The father, to save whose life the deceased so nobly risked his own, was picked up by a passing boat and brought ashore. The deceased, who was about twenty-five years of age, was a very deserving and industrious young man, and the main support of his parents and their other children, and it is hardly necessary to say that his death has occasioned them deep distress, shared in by all who knew him.—*Liverpool Courier*.

At the Borough Police-court, Warwick, on Monday, George London, labourer, was charged with shooting William Coates, with intent to murder him. The prisoner had become jealous of the prosecutor, as he believed he had become improperly intimate with a female with whom prisoner was connected. He therefore lay in wait for him, and fired a gun into the house where he believed he was with the female at the time. The shot entered Coates's back, and made a wound of several inches in depth. A peculiarity in this case was that the man who appeared as prosecutor subsequently, after his wounds had been dressed by a surgeon, took part in an election disturbance, and knocked down a man in the street. London, who is a disreputable character, was fully committed to the assizes.

A GENTLEMAN'S yacht has been seized in Southampton Water by the Customs-house authorities, in consequence of contraband goods having been found on board. The owner has been exonerated from all blame, but the captain has been held to bail, and some of the crew have been committed to prison.

A BRUSSELS letter states that King Leopold has just been again punctured for the dropsy, which had gained the chest. His Majesty's strong constitution enables him to resist these repeated attacks, but there is no hope of a definite cure.

ANOTHER FATAL ALPINE ACCIDENT.—Another fatal Alpine accident has occurred. In this instance the scene of the calamity was Riffelhorn Hill, Mont-Rose, and the victim Mr. K. Wilson. The deceased gentleman had ascended the Riffelhorn on Tuesday morning week with some friends, accompanied by guides and the usual facilities for ascending and descending. It would appear that on the evening he alone, and without the knowledge of his friends, attempted a second time to ascend the hill. He was not missed until bed-time, when a search was at once instituted, resulting in the discovery of his lifeless body amongst the rocks at daybreak. He had apparently missed his hold in descending, and had fallen backward upon his head. Deceased was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a member of Rugby School.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

It was recorded in this journal about a year ago that the rather famous spendthrift, the Duke de Gramont Odeurs, who after getting through a very large proportion of his property at an early age, had been treated as a prodigal, and saddled with a judicial receiver of his income, had applied to a court of law to be relieved from the infliction, on the ground that he had reformed his ways and become steady. The Court of First Instance acceded to his application, but the judgment was overruled by the Court of Appeal, which thought the proof of reformation insufficient. The duke's counsel renewed the application, urging, as evidence of his reform, that during the last year he had incurred no new debts, and had paid off something which he owed to the Credit Foncier. An edifying correspondence was read between the duke and his grandmother, Madame Pauline D'Ivoy De La Poype, in which the old lady, with many expressions of tenderness, tells the duke she is sure he is not able to take care of himself, while he responds, in polite respectful terms, that he is thirty years old, that he chafes under the fetters which repress the energy of his race, and that he thinks it high time that he was respectfully married and settled. M. Allon, counsel for the family, insisted that the paying off the debt to the Credit Foncier was probably done by the aid of some interested uncle who wanted to see the duke master of his money; and in regard to his virtuous projects of matrimony, he was indiscreet enough to mention the fact that only a few days ago the duke was seen at a theatre with a Helen whom he had assuredly not brought from Troy. The court, however, was of opinion that the duke had now given sufficient proof of his capacity to be relieved from leading-strings. It remains to be seen whether the inexorable grandmothers will appeal.

A Parisian journal says:—"The London season this year has taken away from the mothers of France two marrying men—Count W. and Count K." The journal adds—"It is difficult to resist the grace and beauty of the season's *jeunes debutantes*—the beauties of the high aristocracy; but, alas! they are more seducing than rich." If English parents would only give their daughters money before their deaths, instead of dividing their property in their wills, many more English young ladies would marry foreigners, if that be desirable. A Frenchman cannot understand marrying the most lovely woman without a "dowry."

The *Avenir National* says:—"Certain profound politicians profess to see in the projected meeting of the French and English fleets at Cherbourg, a warning to America not to attack either of those Powers. These writers see a deal too far. America has no thought of threatening France or England; neither have France and England any idea of giving a lesson to America. An act of courtesy and fraternity between two neighbouring and friendly Powers does not call for any such mysterious comments."

The *Constitutionnel* relates that a priest went into a restaurant in the Palais Royal on Friday week, and made a good dinner. He paid his bill and went away, but a quarter of an hour afterwards came back, and, after obtaining permission from the lady president of the counter, made a speech to the company, informing them that he had most unfortunately forgotten all about his being Friday, and eaten meat on a day not allowed by the Church; and that, having thus unwittingly given occasion for scandal, he thought it necessary to make a public expiation.

MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst., via Havannah, state that General Castagny with a small force had defeated a large number of Republicans at La Passion Honora, and had captured much valuable property. The Republicans are, however, reported to have been successful in Milchoatan. General Reguils had taken Urapan, with the imperial garrison of 300 men.

Marshall Bazaine was married on the 24th ult. with great ceremony, the Emperor and Empress being present at the wedding. Mejia has addressed a letter to General Brown complaining of Federal sentinels having fired upon Mexican officers across the Rio Grande. General Brown replied that he had ordered an investigation, that he would tolerate such acts, and would punish in a summary manner any one attempting to violate neutrality. The *New York World* publishes a special despatch asserting that General Slat, commanding at Brazos, has demanded of the Imperialists the surrender of the ordnance given to them by General Slaughter.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND THE AMERICAN WAR.—The *New York Times* of June 27 contains the following letter:—"I am sure the women of our country will be glad to know that Miss Florence Nightingale—of all English women scarcely less beloved, perhaps, than Queen Victoria herself—has not only fully sympathized with those of her American sisters who during the late war have so nobly emulated her own former labours, but that throughout the contest she has felt an abiding interest in the success of our national cause. Though for some time past Miss Nightingale has been prohibited by her physicians almost entirely from corresponding with or receiving friends, the news of the assassination of our late President had so sorely affected her, when I received a very kind letter from her, not written by either of her secretaries, but in her own hand, in which she expressed the 'deepest sympathy of grief and horror' with which she contemplated the terrible catastrophe—stating that she thought it had produced a feeling of greater general distress than did the death of our own Albert." In a subsequent note, too, Miss Nightingale speaks of her 'constant and deep sympathy' with America in the loss of her 'honest, noble-hearted President' with a warmth of affection which would do credit to any patriotic American. I have received private letters of a similar nature from persons of eminent official position in London, serving to show the personal sympathy which has prevailed for our nation in its recent affliction. Those parts of the communications of this greatly simple woman in which she has referred to this subject have been marked by such large-hearted, womanly frankness, that, were it not for the fear of a violation of courtesy and confidence, I would forward you full abstracts and quotations, for the benefit of the thousands at home who would so highly appreciate them.—Very truly yours, EDWARD HOWARD, M.D., late U.S.A.—Pall-mall, London, Saturday, June 10, 1865."

FUN OF THE FAIR.—The 1,000 dollar dressing case at Chicago Sanitary Fair, for the prettiest girl in Chicago, was voted to Miss Anna L. Wilson, who received 1,073 votes to 1,068 for another lady, and 722 for a third. The whole number of votes, at a dollar each, was 3,471. The receipts of the fair are said to be about 300,000 dollars. When General Grant went to the fair early one morning, he found there a large number of the most beautiful "aids," and the general was instantly surrounded by the volunteer staff. A most laughable incident then occurred. Miss Livermore said to him, "General Grant, these girls are dying to kiss you, but they don't dare to do it." "Well," said the gallant general, "if they want to kiss me, why don't they? No one has offered to since I have been here." Instantly about a hundred fairies pounced upon him. He attempted to retreat, but in vain; he essayed to break through the rosy ranks without success. Then, for the first time, he confessed himself vanquished, and calmly waited the event. On came the maidens by squads, in file, or singly; they hit him on the forehead; pelted him on the nose; smacked him on cheek, chin, or neck. There must be dozens of kisses lying around loose, hidden in the general's whiskers. The hero of a hundred battle-fields blushed till his face became almost purple. At last the girls were partly appeased in their noble "rage," and he escaped.—*Voice of the Fair*.

General News.

A SAD disaster has occurred at the baths at Luoca. The young Duchess d'Alcaidia, of the family of Rapoli, in endeavouring to extinguish a spirit lamp, set fire to her dress, and was so terribly burnt that she died two days after. Her husband, who came to her assistance, was himself severely injured in his efforts to extinguish the flames.

At the polling-booth (South Lancashire) at Bury, two brothers, each eighty-six years of age, came to the town to vote for the Liberals, but one had forgotten the names, and by mistake pronounced the word Egerton. He was not permitted to recall the word.

The Queen has conferred the vacant Blue Ribbon of the Garter upon Earl Cowper. Her Majesty has also been pleased to grant the vacant Green Ribbon of the Thistle to Earl Stair.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, New York, with the whole of the contents, together with numerous adjoining buildings, have been destroyed by fire. It is asserted that the fire was the work of incendiaries.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"A young lady residing in Southampton went to school with Constance Kent after the Road murder. The latter young lady of course excited much curiosity amongst her schoolfellows. She was eccentric in her conduct, and when she was not present the murder was often a subject of conversation and dispute among the pupils. One day some of them obtained possession of Constance's pocketbook, and the temptation to look into it was too strong for Eve's little granddaughters. The Southampton young lady had always been an advocate of Constance's innocence in the disputes that were continually taking place respecting the mysterious crime, and in this case she chided her schoolfellows for looking into the pocket-book. She found out afterwards that Constance Kent had been listening outside the door to her advocate, and after that they were inseparable. Constance was much older than her companion, and assisted her in her studies. Very often she would get up early in the morning and assist her young friend and advocate in working at embroidery."

HER GRACE the Duchess of Leeds has just laid the foundation stones of two orphanages, at Penny-bridge and Bletchingly, near Mayfield. The buildings will contain accommodation for 100 boys and the same number of girls. They are both in the Gothic style, and have been designed by Mr. E. Welby Pugin. The children who are received in these institutions will be provided for in every possible manner by her grace until they have been taught a trade. The cost of the building and endowment is estimated at about £70,000.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MATTERHORN.

THE Rev. Joseph McCormick, chaplain at Zermatt, gives the following particulars of the recent terrible calamity on the Matterhorn, which forms the subject of our first-page illustration:—

"Some months ago the Rev. Charles Hudson determined to ascend the Matterhorn this season. Before leaving England he invented and made a kind of ladder for scaling precipices. Mr. Birkbeck and I agreed to accompany him on his expedition. On arriving at Zermatt on Wednesday, the 12th inst., he met with Mr. Whympy, who for some years past has been anxious to conquer the Matterhorn, and has made several attempts to do so. They agreed to work together. Mr. Birkbeck and I were both prevented from joining them. Lord Francis Douglas, who had made several successful ascents this season, and had been with Mr. Whympy for a few days previously, and Mr. Hadow, who had been up some high mountains with Mr. Hudson, were allowed to go with them. Having secured the services of Michael Crox, one of the best of the Chamounix guides, and of Peter Tangevald and his son, they started on their expedition on Thursday morning. That night they slept on the Hornli arête, and at 3.30 a.m. on Friday they began the ascent by the rocks on the left of it. They met with no great difficulty, and reached the top about two o'clock. There they were in the greatest delight at the accomplishment of their purpose. We saw them distinctly from Zermatt. About three o'clock they began the descent. Soon after they were all roped together. Crox was first, Hadow next; then came Hudson, Lord Francis Douglas, Peter Tangevald, Whympy, and Peter Tangevald's son. Not very far from the summit they had to pass over a difficult and rather dangerous place. It was a decline composed of snow and rock, with very indifferent holding for the feet. They were descending with great caution, when Whympy was startled by an exclamation from Crox, and the next moment he saw Hadow and Crox flying downwards. The weight of the two falling men jerked Hudson and Lord Francis Douglas from their feet. The two Tangevalds and Whympy, having a warning of a second or two from the time that Crox called out, placed themselves as firmly as possible, to hold the others up. The pressure upon the rope was too much. It broke, and Crox, Hadow, Hudson, and Lord Francis Douglas fell headlong down the slope and shot out of sight over a fearful precipice. The two remaining guides were so completely unnerved by the calamity which had befallen their companions that they found it difficult to descend. Mr. Whympy and they spent a miserable night on the mountain at a great height, and they came down they looked in all directions for some traces of their companions, but from the shape of the mountain they could not catch even a glimpse of them. At 10.30 a.m. on Saturday they reached Zermatt. Though he had no hope that any of his companions were alive, Mr. Whympy immediately sent guides to search for them. In the evening they returned to tell us that they had been able, with the aid of their telescopes, to see where they lay, but had been prevented by the width of the crevasses from reaching them. Being a friend of Mr. Hudson, Mr. Whympy sent for me. I had gone to the Corner Grail. On my return it was too late to do anything that day. After consulting together Mr. Whympy and I agreed to start in search of our friends on the following morning at one o'clock. The Rev. J. Robertson and Mr. Philpotts most kindly volunteered to accompany us. The Zermatt guides refused to go with us, as it would be Sunday, and urged us, as there was no hope of saving any lives, to defer our expedition until they had made preparations for overcoming the difficulties of the way. Mr. Whympy, though exhausted by upwards of sixty hours' work, gallantly refused to concede to their request. Franz Andermatten, of Sals; the Brothers Lochmatter, of Macugnage, and Frederic Payot and Jean Tairraz, of Chamounix, generously offered their services for the expedition. We hope their names will not be forgotten. After an arduous walk, in which we were exposed to much danger, we reached the snow field on to which our friends had fallen. When we looked up at the 4,000 feet above us, and observed how they must have bumped from rock to rock before they reached the bottom, we knew they could not be alive, and we feared that they would be so awfully mangled that we should not be able to recognise them. Our worst fears were realized. We found no traces of Lord Francis Douglas, with the exception of some trifling articles of dress. His body must either have remained on some of the rocks above, or been buried deeply in the snow. Crox lay near to Hadow. Hudson was some fifty yards from them. From the state of their remains, the danger of the place (for it is exposed to showers of stones), and the very great difficulty of the way to it, we came to the conclusion that the best thing we could do would be to bury them in the snow. We drew them all to one spot, covered them with snow, read over them the 90th Psalm from a prayer-book taken from poor Hudson's pocket, repeated some prayers, and a few words from the Parial Service, and left them."

AN AMERICAN TORNADO.

THE New York correspondent of the *Herald* cyclone which crossed the Mississippi, near the Wisconsin, and swept on into the latter State:

"Apparently its area here narrowed down in portions of Iowa it spread over a space of two miles in track, and at the greatest but half a mile. It left the State it had condensed itself in greater breadth than twenty rods. Never in this State that the tornado effected the same. The village of Viroqua, in Vernon county, was in this little town seventeen persons were killed. I have spoken of the storm as 'the tornado living in this village speak of two.' It may not be the cyclone split in half at some point near the events, the two storms (if there were two) village of Viroqua. The attention of the citizens by a howling and rumbling in the air, and east discovered two enormous black clouds, one south, the other from the south-east. Long what seemed to be a deep black vapour trailed swept so near the earth that the people could embrace a chaotic mass composed of all branches of trees, the debris of fields though the earth had been swept of men. These two cirrore clouds impinged, as I have said, just above the At the instant of junction a tremendous crash and earth had come together, was heard; and the farm-house of a Mr. Yought, standing on a hill, was picked up by the invisible agency smashed into kindling wood. In five minutes portion of the hamlet was transformed into a ruin, and the storm-cloud was seen, by the passing away to the north—a dreadful conglomeration of houses, barns, out-buildings, fences, horses and their harness, stones, farming utensils, keels, leaves, clothing, bedding, dry goods of a little village stores), earth, iron bolts and moving machines, hay stacks, granaries with their shapeless masses of human flesh—in short, all that could be detached from the earth by the tremendous force of the storm. One lady, who had gone her house for protection at the appearance of the to the top of the cellar stairs at the instant that over her dwelling. The house was swept away a feather, and with it the poor woman, whose field half a mile distant. A farmer, seated driving his team across a field, was picked up, the heavy van, and thrown into the neighbourhood of nearly forty rods. He was not seriously injured, endeavouring to extricate himself from the ruin, another horse, taken from another portion of the thrown upon him. Little children were snatched in the tree tops and ploughed fields. A school teacher and twenty-four pupils, was lifted up to a height of forty feet, and carried a distance of rods. It had barely touched the earth when it up and tossed still farther on. As it struck the time it flew to pieces like a shell. Eight of the outright, and the remainder received injuries of portance. The finest house in the village, that was snapped up, carried above the tree tops, all ground, and then thrown higher than before, descent roof first, when it went to pieces, and was torn. Strange to say, the occupant was Two barns belonging to Herman Greene, together were ground to powder. One of these barns of wool, and this wool tufts the trees and shrubs track of the storm. In this same barn were sewing, and threshing machines, of the sort so general western prairies. These were disintegrated, and bars twisted like tow, and swept away of wind, to be scattered over the surrounding fields of Colonel Pierce, a wealthy gentleman, was up vision, barns, out-houses, conservatory, and garden. The wife of the colonel was fatally injured. In a mill pond in the neighbourhood were white as though they had been feathers, some of tance of half a mile and deposited in the boulder, known as Table Rock, was lifted thrown twenty rods. A weggon and a pair thrown over a barn and safely deposited upon was taken from a fence and shot straight through only brick dwelling-house in the village, and the purlour. Timbers sixteen inches square and in length were tossed up and then frosted into them penetrating the soft loam to the depth heavy railroad spike was driven into an oak tree the work had been done with a sledge. The on the village—that of the *Times*—was reduced and tie borne aloft or scattered over the field thrown across the street, and the material gave directions. A little boy, Willie Mosley, was besom of the cloud, and afterwards gently de thick, 150 rods from the point of his departure trip. Long chains were twisted apart, and trown over the neighbouring fields. In the fore away, the tree tops were covered with household furniture, and the like; and the body of a li from the topmost branches of an oak. The cattle, swine, dogs, cats, and poultry, were th and upon this 'timber,' and many living animal trees or upon the earth, hundreds of rods away fr departure. Heavy boulders were smashed t beneath a steam hammer. The operation of th to that of an enormous circular saw, spinning village at frightful speed, and ripping, tearing, and disintegrating everything in its track. stance—if one may use such a term in referring all the circumstances were extraordinary—was seemed at irregular intervals to split in half, ea on its individual centre, and as frequently to fo its appearance might be compared to that of t less demons of destruction, leading a danco smiling meadows of that fertile State, alternat separating, ever whirling about in a mass of de five houses were ground to atoms and whirled a of the cyclone; forty buildings of various de molished, rent, or scattered. From the accou from the letters of a friend at La Crosse, I cou a relation of the incidents and phenomena a terrible visitation; but the brief and imperfect will possibly enable the reader to form some n this the most fearful tornado within American leaving Wisconsin, the storm passed across probably spent itself somewhere in Upper Cal remembered that the track of this cyclone was that it had an unobstructed field for its fearful e

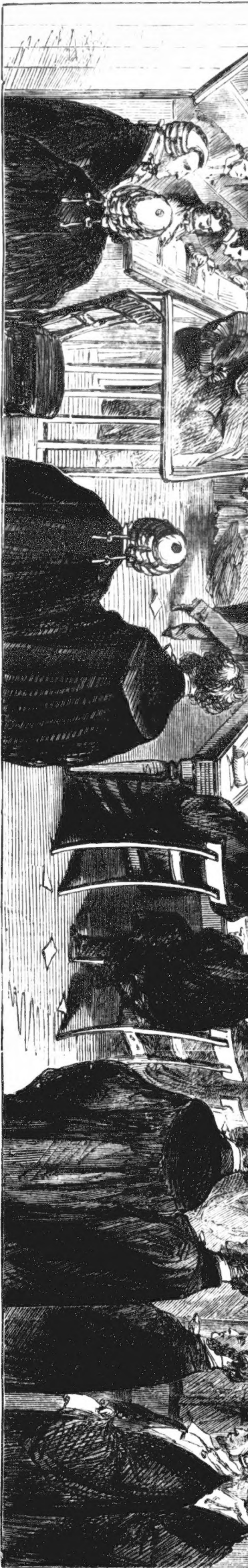
EXHIBITION! EXHIBITION! FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERY. For every home, are the simplest, cheapest, and variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior style. Wright and Mann, 143, Holborn Bars, London. (See advertisement.)



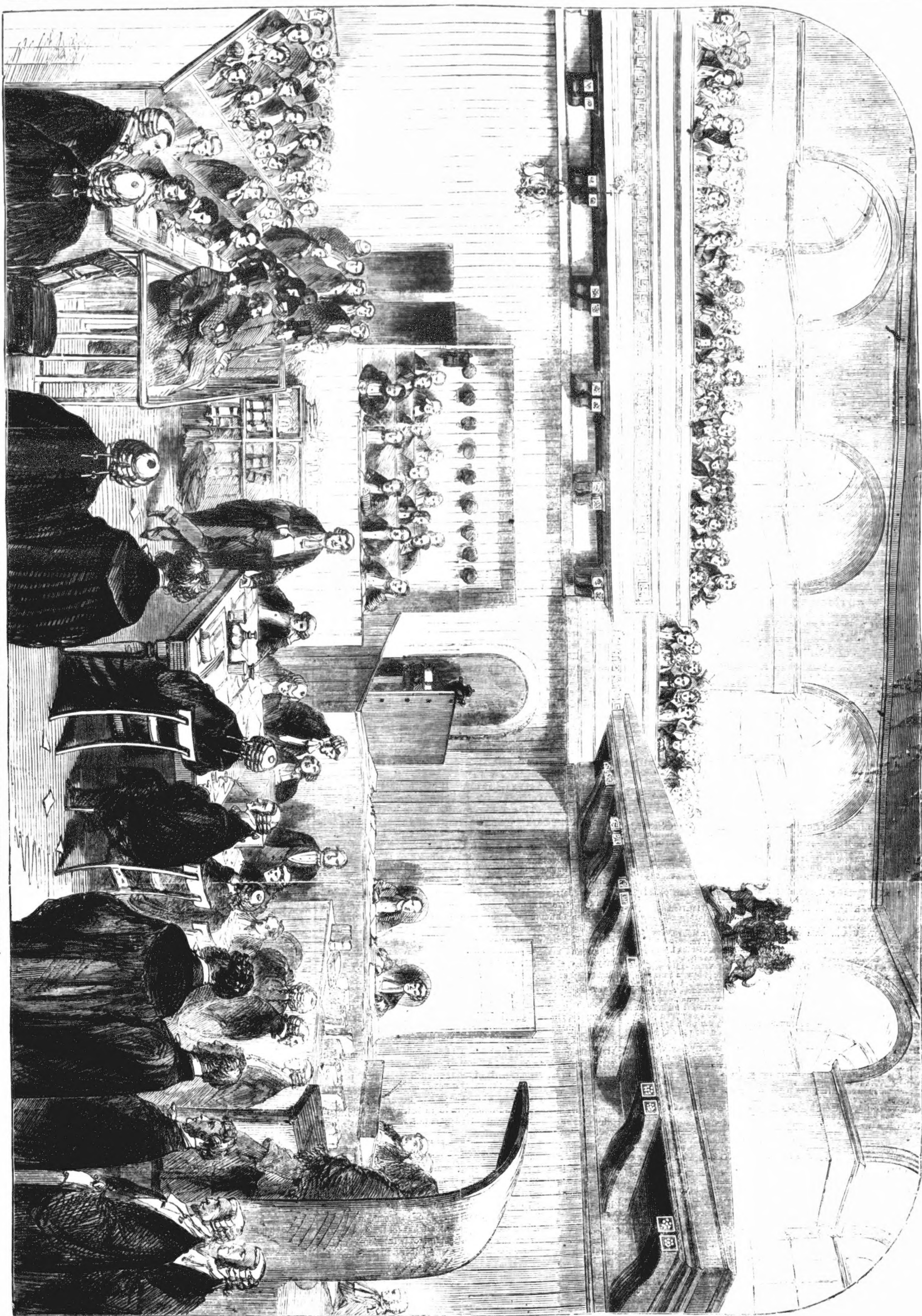
DR. PRITCHARD'S TRIAL.—EXTERIOR OF THE JUSTICIARY COURT, EDINBURGH. (See page 99.)



THE TORNADO IN AMERICA. (See page 99.)



THE TRIAL OF DR. PRITCHARD AT THE HIGH JUSTICIARY COURT, EDINBURGH. (See page 99.)



THE TRIAL OF DR. PRITCHARD AT THE HIGH JUSTICIARY COURT, EDINBURGH. (See page 99.)



See page 99.)

And yet there were not a few incidents at which the sufferer most could hardly help laughing. One man, whose entire stock of English consisted of "you see," was in terrible trouble. He got into and seeing the terrible scene of lawless violence tried hard to return up the stairs by which

mode is (according to reason, and to authorities on the subject) to extend to and methods which have been proved good quantity and quality of meat. There is before our country can do in this direction; and to do negligences, will fill our markets with beef rather than any hunting after new devices and market. We must look for help to the mode by the circumstances of our time. We shall have wheat and more green crops; we shall get it wealth; we shall fertilize it further by a method by feeding cattle on the artificial foods to teach us their value. We can import foreign cattle, more and more, if need be, but must be the spread and increase of the most mode. The whole affair is a question of time.

PRACTICAL GARDENER.

OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

—Pay attention to turf, edgings, gravel, &c. order. Continue to layer and peg potatoes and railing and climbing plant's neatly trained, and dabbles, mulch the surface with rotten sawdust. Plant out pipings and pinks, and put. Continue to bud roses; cut off all dead and snags.

Proceed with the getting in of all greens as give celery plenty of water. Sow a few early firm border to stand the winter. Sow onions. Earth up and protect kidney beans. Sow leathers is dry water after the seed is sown, and dry branches for a few days.

Thin the wood of this year's growth of goose-
bush. Delay the stopping of foreright shoots of
strawberry runners. Have caused an increased growth of summer
stock of strawberry runners for new plants.

NE'S RETURN FOR SOUTH LANUA- SHIRE

the poll took place from the hustings at

(Mr. W. Preston) declared the number of votes
date to be as follows:—

Egerton	9,171
er	8,806
n. W. E. Gladstone	8,786
...	8,476
mpson	7,703
wood	7,653

AND HIS SON.—CURIOUS ELECTION INCIDENT.

ing the odd changes which time can make last week during the course of Conservative life. The two Conservative candidates, along were proceeding up one of the streets of the town, who had a keen eye to business, observed the usual blandness prevailing at election time. An introduction succeeded, and after the introduction with Sir T. G. Mesteth he turned to the Lord Derby's son and said, "Allow me to introduce you to the son of a man who was a great friend of mine many years ago." The honourable son of the Lord Derby, who was then a member of the party, wondered what the old voter meant, and he was anxious for some explanation, he many years ago, when Lord Derby, during the contest between himself and Orator Hunt, was pelted with refuse, and generally abused by a mob in Preston, and then dragged opposite his house, where in all probability he would have been seized his lordship (then Sir Stanley) and pulled down, where he hid him in a dark closet. The incident afterwards broke into the house, but never Lord Derby. They then rushed out in a cab, and his lordship had escaped by some other means. They then administered some refreshment to the voters and violence secreted in his house, and the police men to take him to his head-quarters. He concluded the narration of this story the Hon. member asked the voter for his kindness at the time he gave for his support "for his father's sake." A given, and the hon. gentleman, considerably surprised, answered, "but your father has changed his mind, he was his supporter. I have not. I like your father then; and I don't intend to go over and abuse him in Preston." He was questioned "that party" and some of the Conservatives extensively whilst the ancient voter verbally abused him for hunting and mistreating Lord Derby when he was in the time named. He afterwards left them and their supporters to reflect upon the change that had taken place in the present head of the Conservative party in Preston, and almost beaten to death by a mad Tory dog, which has just returned his son to parliament.

TIES CROCKETT, THE LION TAMEER.—James attached to Howe's European Circus, and well known in this country and Europe as a tamer of wild beasts, this morning, about four o'clock, in the dressing-room of the circus, which was being exhibited at the Crystal Palace, died of apoplexy. The cause of his death, which was waiting impatiently to take place with the animals under his management, was the result of the excessive heat of the day. He enjoyed his usual health during the day, and was driven through the streets in company with his wife, which fact, taken in connection with the heat of the sun, seems to give a plausible explanation of the mystery of his death. The death of Crockett, unmarried, and perhaps forty-five years of age, is a great loss to the circus. At the time of his demise last night, Crockett was costumed in the lion tamer's dress, and was about to appear before the audience. We saw on his way from the dressing-room for this purpose, a messenger, dressed in a livery, who was carrying a bag, and almost immediately expired. The cause of his death was not ascertained, but an inquest upon the body, but the verdict has not yet been returned. His loss to the establishment to which he belonged is irreparable. *Cincinnati Gazette*, July 7.

WILLIS, MAKER AND IMPORTER OF
Established 1833. The trade and amateurs supreme in Roods, Musical Strings, and all kinds of Stringed Instruments. *[Advertisement.]*

THE GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT WIMBLEDON.

The review was fixed to commence at five o'clock on Saturday, and punctually at the time named his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was upon the ground, accompanied by a numerous staff. There appears, however, to be some difficulty in the way of assembling large bodies of volunteers at the hour named, and it is said that in this instance the fault attaches to the railway companies. This year, down to the firing of the signal gun on Friday evening week, the meeting passed off without, not only calamity, but without any casualty worth recording, and there had been a tendency in some quarters to regard as unnecessary and exaggerated the very elaborate medical preparations, and the importation of army surgeons, which the council determined upon from the outset. The public, however, little knew that late on this very Friday night, after the thousands of rifles in the camp had been safely discharged for the last time, a dreadful accident occurred, and that for some hours it was more than doubtful whether the review could proceed on the following day. The successful close of the meeting was celebrated by a display of fireworks, to witness which an unusually large gathering of spectators attended. Among these, in the small enclosure, rallied off as a species of lawn to the cottage belonging to Lord Spencer, were the families and friends of the principal members of the council. The fireworks were extremely brilliant and successful; they ascended to prodigious heights, and the vast area of the common enabled them to be admired in all their beauty. Nothing, however, was more remarkable in connexion with them than the extremely loud reports which initiated the flight of some of the rockets, falling stars, &c. At one period two or three reports of singular loudness, like the discharge of pieces of heavy artillery, followed each other in quick succession, and suddenly a couple of officers, included in the party within the enclosure, thought they heard a rush through the air, suspiciously like the noise, half-scream, half-whistle of a shell, followed by the dull corresponding "thud" upon the ground. A branch fell from a tree above their heads at the same moment, and while they were remarking upon the extraordinary angle at which the rocket sticks appeared to be flying, somebody exclaimed that a lady had fainted and was lying upon the ground. The lady proved to be Miss Giffard, daughter of Lady Giffard. She was immediately raised and medical assistance procured, when the mystery of the noises was sadly explained. Miss Giffard was found to be suffering from a fearfully lacerated wound of the throat, caused by a jagged piece of metal several inches long—the smallest fragment in a large collection that was picked up off the grass next morning and filled a good-sized hamper. The loud reports had accompanied not so much the discharge of rockets, or the ascent of coloured fires, as the bursting of the iron vessels from which they were expelled. The spectators, without knowing it, had been exposed to the discharge of so many internal machines of such destructive force that one iron fragment flew right over the cottage and the ground in rear, a distance in a straight line of 400 or 500 yards, falling with such force at the end of its gyrations as to cut its way through one of the tents in camp. Lamentable as was the casualty, the surprising part of the matter is that the explosions were not attended with wider injuries. Surgeon-Major Wyatt, of the Guards, Dr. Love, a resident physician, and Dr. Westmacott, of the London Scottish, were in immediate attendance upon Miss Giffard, who happily was the only sufferer; the accident, from its taking place within the enclosure, being concealed from the knowledge of the general public. So serious in medical opinion was the injury, the great arteries of the throat being laid bare, that it was impossible to move the patient further than one of the marquees belonging to the staff, which, with every comfort that the circumstances permitted, was placed at her disposal. Here she was compelled to remain till early the following morning, when the doctors, believing that a removal to the residence of some relatives near at hand might be ventured upon, authorized the step, which was accordingly taken. But for this the review, of course, must have been stopped, and, as it is, days must elapse before the ultimate issue of the accident can be predicted with any confidence.

The visitors on Saturday afternoon, knowing nothing of what had occurred, prepared to enjoy the review to the utmost. The day was fine, without excessive heat; the common, as it never fails to do, surprised the visitors with its wild, uncultivated beauty; and when at last the line was formed, to wards half-past six o'clock, the spectacle was decidedly impressive. The aggregate of 12,000, upon which the War-office returns had counted, was not attained, the total number present being about 2,000 less; but, owing to the large proportion of scarlet uniforms in the ranks, the force actually in the field was prominently displayed. There was not, as on former occasions, any attempt at representing an enemy; the opposing battalions were purely imaginary, and the Commander-in-Chief manoeuvred the troops under his orders in two divisions, without any necessity for weakening their strength. About eight o'clock his royal highness took up his position at the flagstaff, and the march past commenced. With few exceptions it was very steadily performed. Most of the volunteer regiments were warmly and deservedly cheered, those especially whose leaders held a high place in public estimation for services rendered to the movement, or the members of which have distinguished themselves in the recent rifle competition. In every case the desire at least to appear to the best advantage was shown, and the Commander-in-Chief expressed his admiration audibly of some of the movements. The march past concluded before nine o'clock, and then commenced the return journey to town, which, from the great crowds at Wimbledon and the slow progress of the regiments compared with vehicles, is always a tedious process. If the arrangements at the Waterloo Station in the morning were faulty, those for the return in the evening were quite incredible on one part of the authorities. As each train came up to the station it was stormed by the dense mob of people waiting on the platform, the boory roughs, and drunken, violent loafers, of course, carrying everything before them. Nothing could be more utterly disgraceful than the whole scene. Each first-class carriage was filled in an instant with the strongest of ruffians, whilst decent people were pushed, huddled, pocket-picked, abused, and obliged finally to resign all hopes of getting away until all hours of the night, or until the lowest of the low had obtained seats. Nearly all those who had paid for first-class return tickets on the morning were either obliged to go jammed in with a score of inebricated fellows in third-class carriages, or else give up the idea, and hire cabs, flys, broughams, wagonettes, and even cheese-mongers' carts, to return to town. "Pray don't come in, ma'am," said one, a stout old gentleman, who had at some other station got his place in a first-class carriage,—"pray don't come in; there are fourteen people in this compartment already." In the scramble ladies, of course, suffered most. Many of them had their clothes torn off their backs. The language used by the roughs was fearful. The lowest ruffians had it all their own way. To maintain order amongst so many thousand people there was one railway policeman and two old porters—at least, no other of the company's staff were visible. In short, anything more utterly disgraceful than the whole scene of mismanagement at the Putney Station it would be difficult to imagine.

And yet there were not a few incidents at which even those who suffered most could hardly help laughing. One unfortunate Frenchman, whose entire stock of English consisted in the words, "I say, you saw," was in terrible trouble. He got as far as the platform, and seeing the terrible scene of lawless violent ruffianism going on, tried hard to return up the stairs by which he had come down.

But to do this was impossible. The railway officials kept allowing hundreds upon hundreds to pour down upon the platform, where there was not standing-room for threescore. The tide coming down made it impossible for poor Mossoo to get back. He was paralyzed with terror, and the only person who tried to make him understand that it was safer to remain where he stood was a Guardsman wearing the Crimean medal, who would not allow any one else to interpret for the unfortunate man. The Guardsman's stock of French consisted in the words "Wee wee, Mossoo, wee wee," so that it was somewhat difficult for either one or the other to understand each other. After great trouble, however, the Frenchman was got by main force into a third-class carriage, and the last that was seen of him was as the train moved away for London.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN
CORNWALL.

At three o'clock on Saturday morning the Osborne weighed anchor from Plymouth and set out for the Cornish coast. It would seem somewhat strange that this should be the first visit of the Prince to a county so picturesque, and with which he is so intimately connected. It is true that some twenty years ago he honoured more than one port in Cornwall with his presence, but then it is to be feared his thoughts were of other things; that the beauty of its scenery or the loyalty of its inhabitants. In 1846 it was that her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, bringing with them his royal highness, entered the same harbour and visited the same scenes which he on Saturday visited with the Princesses of Wales. Their royal highnesses were met at the Victoria-stairs, at the foot of Albert-quay, Fowey, by Lord Vivian, Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall, Lord Portman, Mr. Kendal, M.P., Sir C. Rashleigh, and the Rev. Dr. Trevery, of "the Place," who, on the part of the inhabitants of Fowey, presented his royal highness with the following address:—

dress:—

"To Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall.

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, her Majesty's loyal subjects, the inhabitants of this ancient borough of Fowey, approach your royal highness with heartfelt congratulations on the arrival of your royal highness and the Princess of Wales in your ancient duchy of faithful Cornwall. May your royal highness and your royal consort long live to honour this ancient duchy by occasional visits, until by God's providence your royal highness shall be called upon—a period which we trust is very far distant—to reign over countless millions who now acknowledge with gratitude the benignant sway of her Most Gracious Majesty, your illustrious and royal mother. Emulating the virtues of your royal parents, may health and every earthly happiness attend your royal highness, her royal highness the Princess, and your youthful royal progeny, and may the Giver of all good and power establish your royal house on the throne of these realms to the latest generations.

The Prince having graciously received the address, the royal party proceeded up the quay, on which a guard of honour composed of the Fowey, Polruan Par, and Charlestown Volunteer Artillery were posted, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert. At the further end of the quay two arches of evergreens, surmounted by banners, with the words, "Welcome, Albert Edward and Alexandra," and "Velkommen," were erected on each side of the granite memorial raised in commemoration of the visit of the Queen and the late Prince-Consort to the town in 1846, and to which the attention of the Prince was for a moment drawn by Mr. Treffry. Flags and evergreens were also profusely displayed throughout most of the streets, while some of the small craft in the harbour were all but extinguished in bunting. A crimson flag with the plume of the Prince of Wales, and the initials "A.E.A.," floated from Point Neptune, the marine villa of Mr. W. Reshleigh, situated at the entrance to the harbour, and from one of the turrets of "the Place" the royal standard was displayed.

Having closed the examination of this and several other interesting objects, the royal party proceeded to Par, which is at a distance of about twenty miles from Fowey, to witness the process of extracting a piece of silver, 6,000 ounces in weight, from the furnace of the silver-smelting works of which Dr. Treffry is the proprietor. They then drove off to the Fowey Consols Mine, and saw the "man engine" which is used for bringing up and letting down the miners, a depth of 250 fathoms, at work. Here the Prince and Princess were again kindly cheered, and by none more loudly than by the little Cornish girls, tanned by the sun and overflowing with health and spirits, who work on the surface of the mines, and in whose gambols, awkwardly expressive though they might be of their devoted attachment to her person, the Princess seemed to take much pleasure. From this point—for the day, which had hitherto been very fine, suddenly became wet, the rain falling fast—her royal highness, accompanied by the Duchesse of Cumberland, the Countess de Grey, the Earl of Mount-Edgemount, and Dr. Treffry, returned to Fowey and partook of luncheon at "the Place," whence her royal highness went on board the Osborne, shortly before three o'clock. The Prince of Wales, meantime, regardless of the weather, drove on to Bestormel Castle, which stands about nine miles inland, on a portion of the royal property. In this castle, Richard, King of the Romans, is believed to have held court. Its revels, however, are now ended. It is a fine old ruin, covered over with ivy, entrenched all round, and occupying a commanding position. In days of yore the large dungeons, the walls of which yet stand, witnessed many a fearful scene. Its ruinous perfection is all that has at present to commend it, and it could not afford the Prince of Wales that agreeable variety of luncheon which he obtained in its vicinity.

His royal highness returned to Fowey about five o'clock, and walked, though it still rained slightly, through the streets of the town to the landing-stage, where there was a large crowd of the Gibraltars. The prince was repeatedly cheered as he went along to the Governor's residence. Accompanying Lord Portman, Dr. Treffy, and Colonel Peard—Gibraltar's Englishman, who resides in this neighbourhood, and who accompanied the Prince to Restormel—had the honour of dining on board the royal yacht.

MIDDIES ASHORE.—The Honolulu correspondent of the S. F. Bulletin contains the following:—Over the gate of Dr. M'Bride's residence is a modest sign, representing the "Bird of Freedom," with the legend, "Legation of the United States." Some nights since a party of the middies belonging to her Britannic Majesty's ship *Cluo*, lying in port, being on shore on a "bit of a spree," after dislodging a barber's pole or so, and capturing a wooden boot from the front of a shoe-shop, were attracted by the higher game of the American minister resident's shingles, and having secured the detested emblem, they retired to the ship with the spoils. Next morning, some one who had witnessed the gallant exploit reported the parties to the door, but before he had time to make any inquiries the Hawaiian authorities were aroused to the grave consequences which might result from such deliberate insult to the representative of a friendly Power, and owing to representations made to the captain of the *Cluo*, the young rascals who wore her Majesty's uniform were collared in broad day, and in the presence of a crowd of Yankees, to replace the proud bird on his wonted perch. Among these promising sprigs of "sucking Nelsons" is a Lord Beresford, a relative of that Marquis of Waterford who some years ago became familiar with the interior of the "Tombs" of New York city on account of his rowdy proclivities, and who subsequently ended a wild life by breaking his neck at a steepchase in Ireland.—*Panama Star*, June 17th.

GENTLEMEN ONLY.—Avoid the unpleasantness caused by the loss of a brace button, by insisting upon having your trousers fitted with **BUSSEY'S PATENT BUTTONS**, which never come off, and are fixed at the rate of five per minute. Patentees' Depot, 432, New Oxford-street, W.C.—[Advertisement.]

The Court.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will (says the *Court Journal*) occupy Osborne Cottage. The cottage is the property of the Hon. Colonel Philipps. The Prince and Princess of Wales will remain at the Isle of Wight until her Majesty's departure for Germany on the 9th of August, after which their royal highnesses will return to town. The Prince and Princess of Wales will join the Queen in Germany on the 12th inst. and will be accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. The Duke of Gloucester is to be present at the inauguration of the Prince Consort's memorial on the 26th of August.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES
TO PLYMOUTH.

THEIR Royal Highnesses devoted Friday, the 21st, to comparatively private enjoyment. They did not leave Mount Edgecumbe until the afternoon of the day, when they proceeded in the Princess Alice steam yacht up the River Thames as far as Pentliffe Castle, the seat of Colonel Coryton. They landed in the grounds, where they remained some short time. They subsequently embarked on board the Osborne royal yacht, when they received the heads of departments and several of the noblemen and gentlemen at present in the locality, to the number of about forty, who had the honour of dining with their royal highnesses. The band of the French ships in the Sound was present, and played some choice music during the evening, and the yacht was brilliantly illuminated on the occasion. On Saturday afternoon the yacht steamed out through the Sound and proceeded westward.

A Plymouth letter contains the following:—"As a great naval position it is wonderfully formed, naturally by the land which stretches on each side of the large bay, called the Sound; on the east to a point finished off by the Mewstone, which is separated from the promontory fortified by Stradees forts; on the west by the beautiful wooded hill and park-like grounds of Mount Edgcumbe, high above which is seen another and stronger fort, called Troganthen, while almost in the centre lies the strong island fortress of St. Nicholas or Drake's Island, from Sir Francis Drake, who did great things in his day for Plymouth. The Breakwater is now converted into an immense fortress by a large central battery and two flanking works, one at each extremity. The high ground of Stonehouse has also been strongly fortified, as the position for the marines and Drake's Island is now almost one huge casemated fort. The Citadel is itself an enormous work, besides the guns on the ramparts having the whole of the face of the rock on which it stands traversed by terraces, with platforms mounted with heavy guns, 68-pounders, and the old Armstrong breech-loader 112-pounder. The English and French ships lie just inside the Breakwater, in what is called the man-o'-war anchoring ground, in the following order: the Achilles to the extreme west; next to her the Prince Consort; then comes the Royal Sovereign, a turret-ship, which looks absolutely insignificant and more like a drugging barge than anything else, especially in contrast with its French neighbour, the Magenta, 52, which looks as if she could with a concentrated broadside from her two tiers of guns, pured down upon the deck of the turret-ship, completely annihilate her. Close by the Magenta float the Flandre, 38 guns, and the gunboat L'Arlon. Abreast of the French ships is the Constante frigate, newly out of dock here, and just commissioned—a wooden ship. To the extreme east of the line lies the Austrian frigate, a well-looking ship enough, but, if we judge by her firing, rather slackly handled."

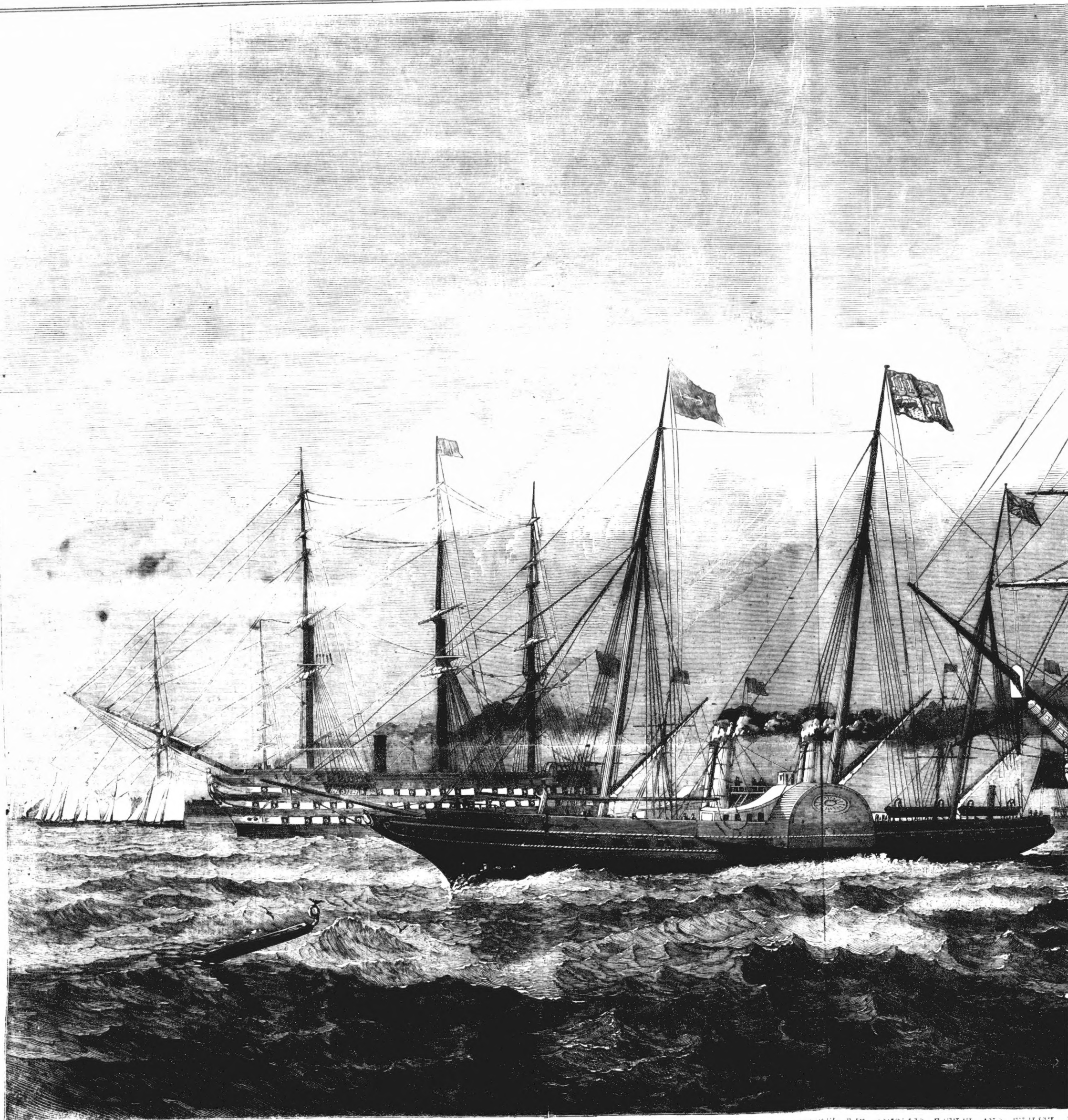
On pages 104 and 105 we give a splendid illustration of the fleets and the royal yacht, as previously described.

A SHAKSPEARIAN ELOPEMENT.

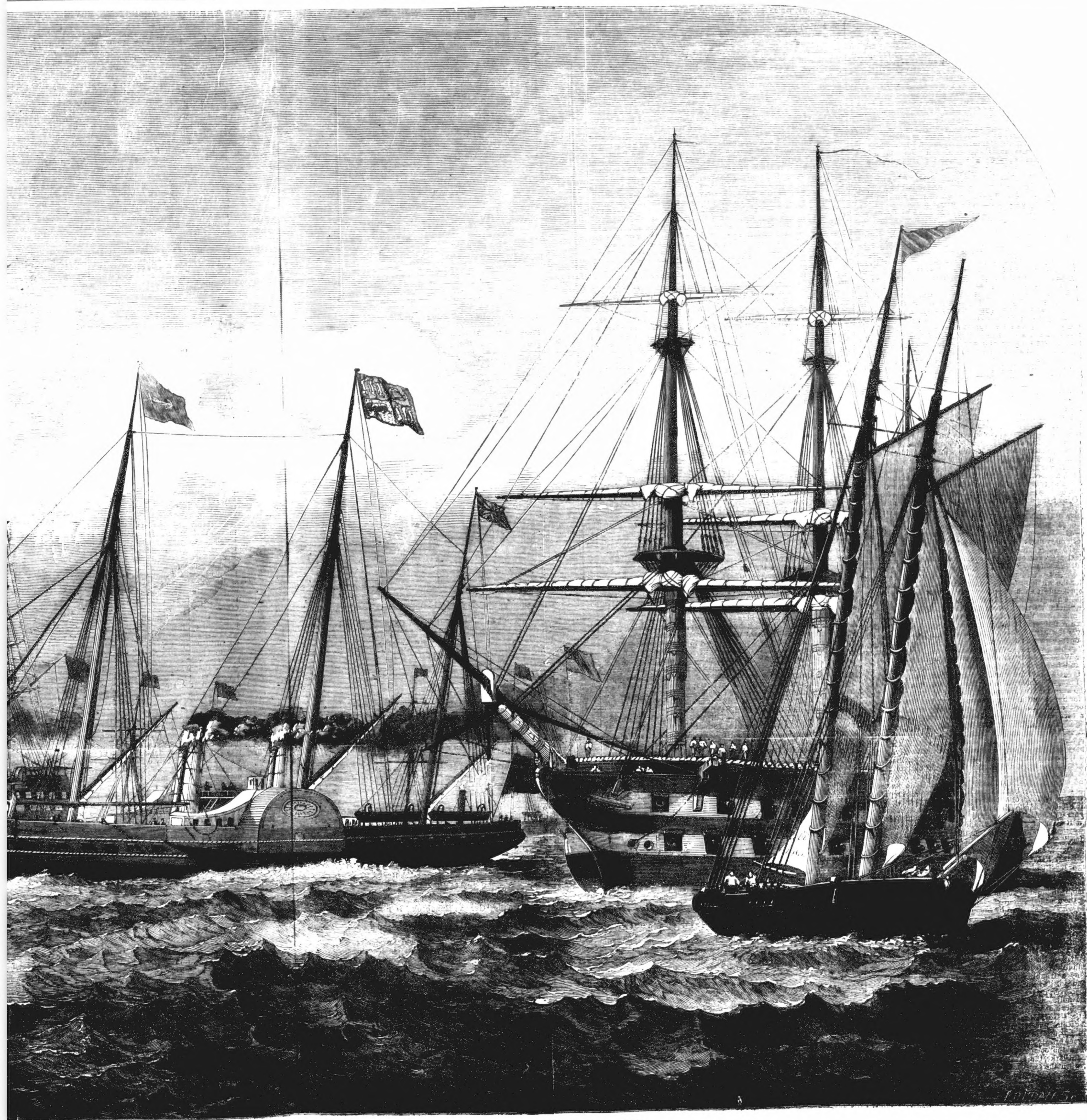
[From the *Western Daily Press*.]

AMONGST the pupils of a fashionable seminary situated in one of the suburbs of Bristol was a young and charming damsel, whose personal attractions and whose circumstances of life were of a character at which the most critical would hardly feel disposed to cavil. The mistress of the boarding-school to which this maiden's parents had consigned her possessed a strictness of discipline combined with an acerbity of temper that was a decided preventative of an indulgence in the part of her young ladies in anything approaching to a "maiden meditation fancy free." Notwithstanding the Argus-eyed watch this good damna almost constantly kept over her precious charges, the young lady, the virtues of whose face and pocket we have noticed above, by some means managed to form the totally forbidden acquaintance of a gentleman. He was an actor by profession, enthusiastic in his reverence for the Swan of Avon, but still more enthusiastic in his reverence for the blue eyes of our school-girl heroine. How and under what circumstances the ardent couple met we know not. "What conjuration and what mighty magic" the Thespian wooer made use of to win the heart of "sweet seventeen"—said Thespian wooer being at least double that age—it is beyond our power to divine. With a secrecy that does the female heart infinite credit, the lady contrived to keep the treasures of her hidden love uncontaminated by any of those romantic disclosures which seem part and parcel of school-girl life. No one suspected the fire that burned beneath that muslin dress—no one dreamed of the lurking devil that lay hidden in those blue eyes. Lothario, eager to make himself master of a face and fortune so decidedly advantageous, actually threw up a summer engagement at a sea-side theatre in order to plan and carry out the bold idea of an elopement. The event was to have come off last Friday night. Like Valentine of old, he would have climbed to his celestial widow with a ladder made of cords. Ropes of ample length, was purchased, and all things put ready for the night that was to make or mar their fortunes. But "the course of true love never did run smooth." Precisely at the "witching hour of night," when churchyards yawn," our actor-hero entered the grounds that surrounded the house, and stealthily commenced operations. Hardly had he got the rope ladder ready for use, when suddenly a light flashed in his eyes, a heavy hand was laid with an iron grip on his shoulder, and the poor gentleman trembled to find himself in the merciless hands of a limb of the law. "Robert, with his glaring bull's eye was there, and all hopes of obtaining even an interview with the divine one were at an end. Alarms were given, lights were procured, and the supposed burglar was brought into the hall for inspection. Madame the mistress, frightened out of her propriety, came down stairs in a costume hardly appropriate for the public gaze, and, in all the terror of her situation, entreated the policeman to remove "the horrid villain." Villain, however, dreading the cell of a police-station, expostulated—explained—offered to call witnesses, and, by the aid of a few judiciously inserted Shakespearian quotations, ultimately succeeded in quelling the old lady's wrath, subduing her fear, and gaining her permission to retire, on the condition of making ample apologies. With a saddened heart, and still eyed suspiciously by the inquisitive P.C., poor "stars and spangles" slunk away to his public-house lodging, resolving never to attempt an elopement again. The school-girl "flame," we need not add, was sent home to her parents the next day, as too dangerous a person to associate with respectable young ladies.

A FIRST-RATE WRITING CASE for 2s. (or free by post for 2s stamp), fitted with Writing-paper, Envelopes, Pencils, and Pens, Note-book, &c. THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND SILVER MEDAL was given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for its utility, durability, and cheapness. £0,000 have already been sold. To be had of PARKINS and GOTO, 25, Oxford-street, London.—[Advertisement.]



THE ROYAL VISIT TO PLYMOUTH.—THE OSBORNE STEAMING THROUGH THE COMBINED FRENCH AND ENGLISH



VISIT TO PLYMOUTH.—THE OSBORNE STEAMER THROUGH THE COMBINED FRENCH AND ENGLISH FLEETS. (See page 103.)

POLICE COURTE

bat intended to consult with her protector, and to share her lot with his. Her daughter had been in the habit of going to a fortune-teller's in the City-road to see the "secret looking-glass in which ladies can see their husbands," and amongst the papers she had left behind, she (the mother) had found one which pretended to tell her daughter's fortune, and which was as follows:—"Never alarm yourself as to your fate, the tricks you will prove to be transient, your probity and upright reputation will gain for you the confidence of all men, and you will have business with them. You will not be disappointed in your fortune, but your savings will be sufficient for you to pass an agreeable old age. In a short time you will know the person who will betray you. That will not hinder you being tempted to try again with her, but it is what you might do wrong in as you might be her dupe, and you might pay dearly for that imprudence. If the wheel of fortune is not turned on a good ride for you, you will be ruined. If the wheel break you down, you will be ruined. She (the mother) thought that it was a good idea that the police did not put down these fortune-telling signs, as the one in question had caused a great deal of harm to other girls besides her daughter. The magistrate said that, as the applicant did not know the address of the man who had gone off with her daughter, he could not assist her; but if they applied to the Associate Institute for the Protection of Women, of which Lord Salisbury was president, there could be no doubt but that she would be assisted. As for the other girls, he had no complaint to make, as that was a matter for the police, who no doubt would attend to her statements on the matter. The applicant thanked his worship, and

ALLEGED ROBBER OF A STATUE OF THE VIRGIN.—William Soles, No. 8, Carrington-street, Mayfair, was brought before Mr. Knox, charged with the robbery of the statue of the Virgin Mary, value £25, the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Graethwait, B.E., of No. 35, Hertford-street, Mayfair. Lieutenant-Colonel Graethwait said that, being about to leave London, he employed a person named Stanton to pack up some works of art, and among the rest the figure in question. Mr. Stanton sent two persons to pack the article, and, as a list was made out of those placed in the cases, he inquired why the figure in question was not among them. No one could give him any information, and he had all the cases opened and examined, but the missing figure could not be found. He gave information at Scotland-yard, and the police took the matter in hand. The figure now produced was his property, and of the value of £15. Police-sergeant Mulvaney, of the detective department, said that he had been informed by a friend, Mr. Wareham, of West-street, Leicester-square, dealer in curiosities, that he went to Mr. Wareham's shop and saw the figure now in question. He went to the prisoner's employer, in DeVille-street, and asked the prisoner if he had been employed to pack some things at Colonel Graethwait's house. The prisoner replied he had, and admitted that he had heard a figure had been stolen, and that his master had spoken to him about it, but he knew nothing whatever of the property. He asked the prisoner if he had been to Mr. Wareham's shop. The prisoner at first hesitated, but afterwards said he had been there. On the way to Mr. Wareham's the prisoner admitted he had sold a piece of corn at the shop. The prisoner was identified by Mr. Wareham and his shopman as the person who sold the figure to him. Mr. Wareham said a person brought him the figure and asked 18s for it. He asked the prisoner where he got it, and the prisoner said he had bought a packing-case which came from China, and had found the figure at the bottom. He could not positively swear to it being the prisoner. He was at the time that although the figure had been valued at £25, he did not consider it was worth more than as many shillings. The prisoner denied taking the figure, and asserted that he had never seen it, until it was shown to him the day before in Mr. Wareham's shop. Mr. Wareham's shopman came forward and identified the prisoner as the person who had sold the figure. The prisoner having repeated his denial, Mr. Knox fully committed him for trial.

MARRIAGE AND TRUST.—John Welsh, an active, desperate-looking vagabond, was charged before Sir John Macgregor with stealing from the person of Susan Sains a watch, value £5*s.* The complainant said: On the 20th inst., about 11 o'clock in the afternoon, I was in St. Paul's churchyard, where there was a great crowd of my brother was with me, and the prisoner came and placed himself between me and my brother, and I saw him put his hand into my pocket, and I felt a "click." The prisoner moved away, and I missed my watch. An application was made to the alderman to have the case disposed of summarily, on the ground that the prosecutor was going to be married on the following day, and would then leave London. This the court felt inclined to accede to, but Edward Hancock, a City detective, informed the court that he had known the prisoner for the last fifteen years, and that he (Hancock) was present at the Clerkenwell Sessions in January, 1857, where the prisoner was convicted of felony, and sentenced to six years' penal servitude. Mr. Davey (the second clerk) having heard other evidence, found that the lady's presence at the trial of the prisoner could be dispensed with, and the court, therefore, excused her attendance. The prisoner was committed for trial.

attendance. The prisoner was committed for trial. On the 12th of August, 1845, a young girl 19 years of age, respectively connected, was charged before Sir John Mansgrove with disturbing the inmates of the West London Union, by ringing the door bell. James Hall, the porter at the West London Union, said that the prisoner applied for a night's lodging, and he gave her an order for one at the lodging-house of the union in Holborn. She did not go there, but returned to the workhouse and demanded to be lodged there. He refused to grant her a lodging unless she entered the house. This she declined to do, and she was committed to the workhouse. It was stated that she had been in the habit of conducting herself in that manner for the last two years. Springle, the gaoler, handed in to the court the following account of the prisoner, which Sir John Mansgrove read out. It appears, Zelina Salter, that you have been here twelve times since February, 1845. On the 26th of February for begging, when you were discharged; on the 2nd of April, for the same offence, on which occasion you were sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment; on the 14th of August for ringing the door bell, which you received fourteen days; and on the 10th of October, in consequence of your violence, the officers were obliged to have you conveyed to prison in a cab; on the 30th of September, the same sentence for the same offence; on the 15th of December you were charged with being drunk, and fined 5s., or twenty-one days' imprisonment, and your violent behaviour compelled the officer to handcuff you in your cell. On the 6th of January, 1846, you were again charged with being disorderly at the workhouse, on that occasion, and that you were committed to a station, you were discharged. On the 13th of January you were charged with the same offence, and received fourteen days, and I observe that your violence again compelled the officer to handcuff you in your cell. You were again charged on the 2nd of February with annoyance, and punished with twenty-one days, your violence being so great that it was necessary to handcuff you to the cell bar. On the 23rd of May you were again charged and discharged. On the 26th and 28th June you were charged, and on the 1st of June you were sentenced to twenty days, and here you are again. It really is most distressing to add so much painful sight to see such a young girl so continually and wilfully misbehaving herself. It would give me most unfeigned pleasure if I could do or say anything which would lead to your good; but I fear that you are past that. Can nothing be done for her by getting her admitted into some institution? Sir J. Mansgrove was informed that some of the institutions had tried her, but found her quite intractable. She had also been sent home, but she had not improved. The prisoner then begged to be sent to the workhouse, the prisoner, who at last seemed to feel her position and cried, was again sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labour. The prisoner does not use bad language, and is clean and respectable-looking.

INTERVIEWING WITH A SOLDIER ON DUTY.—Charles Pennington, a shabbily dressed man of about 45 years of age, with long curly hair and a mustache, came to the office of the Artillery, the headquarters of his duty—viz., he conveyed a prisoner. James Calliger, a corporal of the G Battery, D Brigade, Royal Artillery, stationed at Woolwich: I was passing through London yesterday conveying a prisoner (a seaman) when I had occasion to stop for a few minutes in the Strand, near Temple Bar. While I was standing waiting, the defendant spoke to me, and told me to sheathe my sword. I saw that he was the worse for liquor, and at first I took no notice of him. He then said he was a volunteer, and again desired me to sheathe my sword. I told him I was on duty, and I should be obliged to him if he would let me alone. He continued, however, to annoy me by insisting that I must sheathe my sword. He caused a crowd to assemble, and they pressed around me, so that I was afraid my prisoner would

ELOPEMENT OF A MARRIED MAN WITH A YOUNG GIRL.—A respectable person, who seems to be in great distress of mind, applied for advice under the following circumstances:—The applicant stated that her elder daughter, a girl only fifteen years of age, had left her home through the persuasions of a married man, who had deserted his wife and three children; and although she had made every endeavour to discover the whereabouts, she has been unable to do so. At that time she was sixteen years of age, and had been married to a man named Brown, and that before she was married she was with a man who did not intend to return to London.

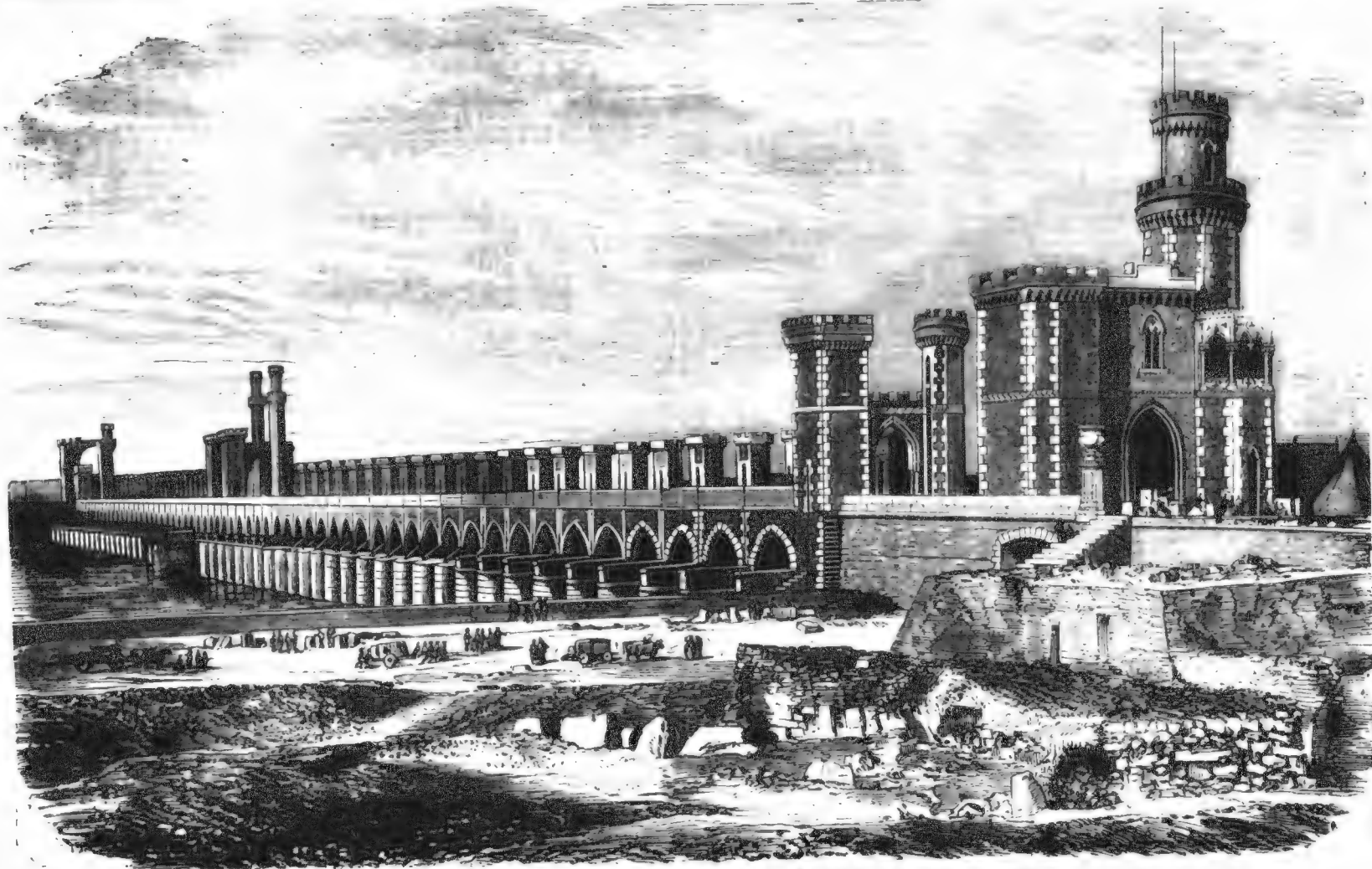
A "LADY" AT HER ATTENDANT—Jane Sanger, aged 36, of no occupation, residing at 10, Easton-avenue, was brought up on a warrant, by Kirby 233 D, one of the waiters off the boat, charged by Mr. Myer Sanger, Mrs. Sanger with the following offense:—"For disturbing him every night at the last week past, at about twelve o'clock, by knocking at his door, No. 10, Easton-avenue, which was causing something very dangerous to his wife. Who expects to be married in a few days." The warrant was returned by Kirby, in the execution of his duty. James Waterman, aged 34, described on the sheet as an "attendant," also residing at No. 10, Easton-

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE FROM REVERIES OF FORTUNE—John Shaw, aged 33, was refused his address, and insisted that he was a labourer, although his appearance in every respect showed him unaccustomed to hard employment, was charged with attempting to destroy himself. Police-constable Kearney, 995 E, produced a bottle containing laudanum, a piece of rope and a small quantity of powder, which he had taken from the prisoner's pockets, and further deposed: Between eight and nine o'clock this morning (Saturday), while on duty in Edmond-road, Bow, a lad ran up to me and stated that his father, a chemist in the neighborhood, wished to speak with me. From that gentleman I learned that a man, answering to the prisoner's description, had just asked to be supplied with laudanum, and that he had also asked for a piece of rope, the implication he proposed committing suicide. I shortly afterwards ascertained that at another doctor's he had obtained some, and, following up the direction which I was instructed he had taken, found him on the banks of the canal knocking a bottle which, on perceiving me, he endeavoured to conceal. I said, "You purpose swallowing poison, and I shall take you to hospital." He replied, "I shall not do so, but I shall take it to myself." I refused, and while going to the station, he repeatedly remarked, "Two minutes more, and it would have been done." Mr. Ellison Deigned any motive for this intention? Witnesses: Yes, sir; that he had had heavy losses, and spent a fortune. Mr. Ellison: I perceive that he refuses his address. Nothing is known of him, I suppose. (To the prisoner): Was there any reason why you refused to give any address? He answered, "The serious charge." Prisoner abstractedly answered, "Nothing, sir." It was remanded that he requires might be made.

A Bad House.—George Gilbert Sutherland, a well-dressed man, late a clerk in the War-office, appeared before Mr. Baruch for final examination, charged with deserting his wife, and leaving her chargeable to the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark. The Magistrate, in consultation with Mr. West, from the office of the Associate Institution for the Protection of Women and children, attended to present on behalf of his wife. One of the relieving officers of St. George's, Southwark, said that Mrs. Sutherland applied to him for relief. She told him that her husband had treated her cruelly and deserted her. Witnesses were called, and obtained a verdict for the defendant's apprehension. Chabaud, 216 M., the warrant officer, who apprehended the prisoner, said he was living in expensive lodgings with another woman. In answer to the charge the defendant said he was not in a position to support his wife, and he contended that he was not bound to do so, as she was a drunkard, and had ruined him. Mr. West informed his worship that inquiries had been made respecting Mrs. Sutherland, and that all the defendant stated was false. His wife was a decent, respectable, law-abiding woman, and he had been guilty of deserting her. The latter was a clerk in the War-office, and in October last he received £135 compensation on leaving his situation, and then deserted his wife. He believed that he was in receipt of a good income from sporting transactions. The defendant desired that and said he had no means of support. He was entirely dependent on a gentleman who assisted him. Mr. Baruch told him he had taken much trouble in investigating the charge, and he was satisfied that his wife was a sober and respectable woman. There was no evidence against the defendant's character, and he was the prisoner making such foolish charges against her. There could be no doubt as to his character, and he refused to support her he sentenced him to a month's hard labour at Wandsworth.

CHARGE OF NEGLECTING TO MAINTAIN A WIFE.—Mr. Richard Wynne King, the *Darbyshire* of Drury Lane Theatre, atomist, appeared before Mr. Dayman to answer a summons charging him with neglecting to maintain his wife. Mr. Merriman, the clerk of the Wandsworth and Clapham Union board of guardians, attended in support of the summons, and said the question would be as to the amount which the defendant should pay towards the maintenance of his wife. The defendant, who appeared to be afflicted with severe deafness, said his wife left him twenty-one years ago, and for seventeen years he heard nothing of her. She stripped her home, and when before the Hon. Mr. Norton, in 1847, he refused to make an order for him to maintain her. He added that his wife had been in Australia for eight years, and she was better able to support herself than he was. The wife, a portly woman, well dressed, rose, and said it was a false what Mr. Keanse had said. She wished to make a statement, but Mr. Dayman told her that she could not be a witness. He also told the defendant that he had no right to be between himself and his wife, and that she was still able to maintain her. The parish ought not to pay for their daughter. It was then proved that the wife had received out-door relief, and had been an inmate of the workhouse since the 5th of July. It also appeared that the defendant occupied a house in Malcolm-place, Lambeth, and that he was connected with Drury Lane Theatre as a decorator and modeller. The defendant said he was not connected with any theatre. He executed a few designs for Drury Lane Theatre, and that was all. He was a bankrupt in March last, and he had not earned a shilling since April. He had been obliged to give up the house and he was supported by his friends. Mr. Dayman thought 5s. a-week a fair sum. Mr. Merriman said the wife pressed for 7s. 6d. Mr. Dayman then explained to the defendant that he had no power to enforce an order. The only alternative was to send him to prison if he did not consent to the arrangement. He (Mr. Dayman) had to be satisfied that the defendant was in a position to support his wife wholly or in part, as he thought, under the circumstances, 5s. a-week would be sufficient. The defendant had to know whether he was to give a guarantee not to be annoyed by his wife, or whether he abandoned his wife. Mr. Dayman recommended him not to take any notice of his wife's threats. The defendant, having consented to pay 2l. the cost incurred by the parish in maintaining his wife, and to allow her 5s. a-week, payable monthly, the summons was then dismissed.

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ENGINEERING WORKS IN EGYPT.—DAMMING OF THE NILE. (See page 109.)



THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AT PLOMBIERES. (See page 109.)

ENGINEERING WORKS IN
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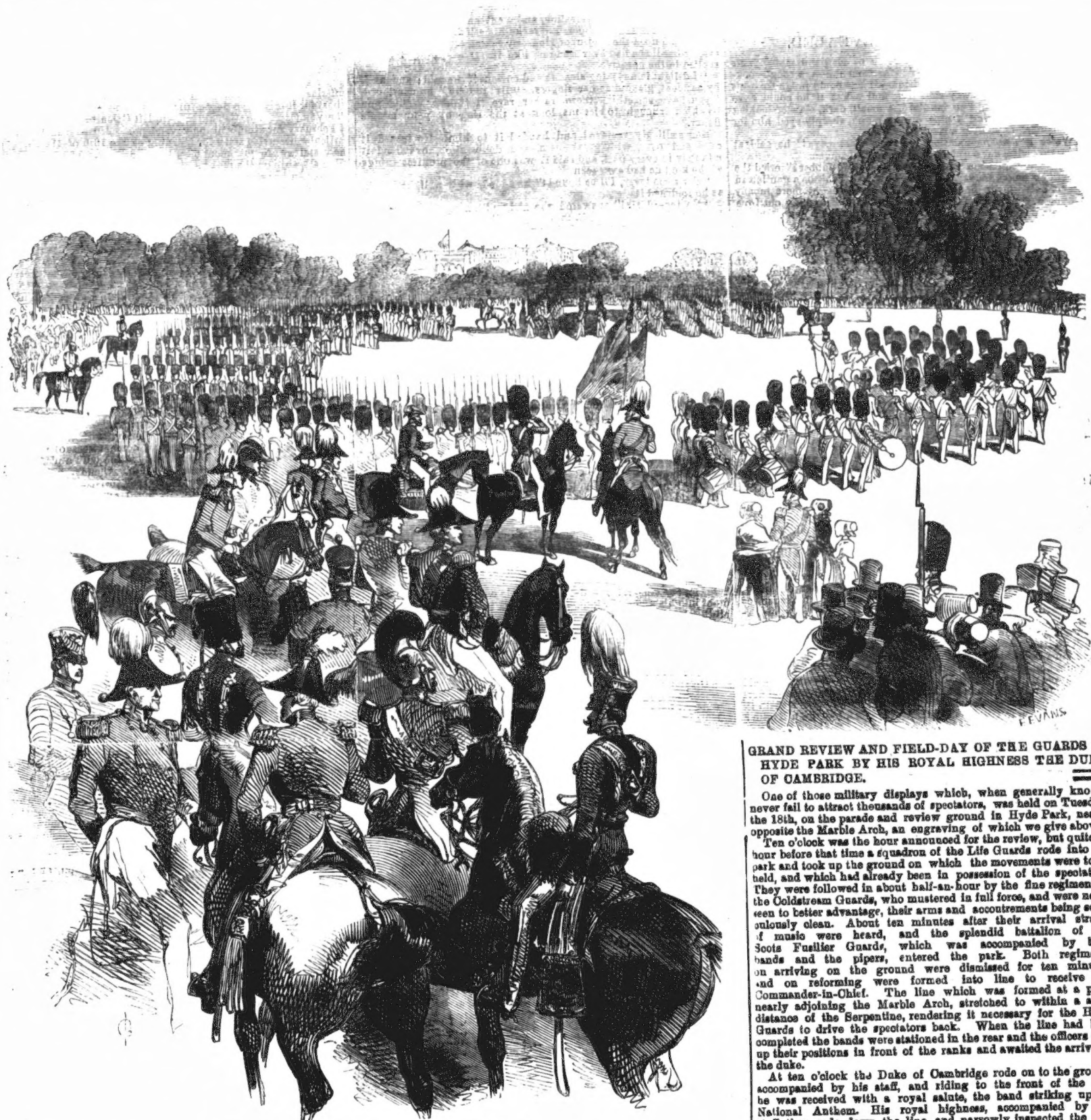
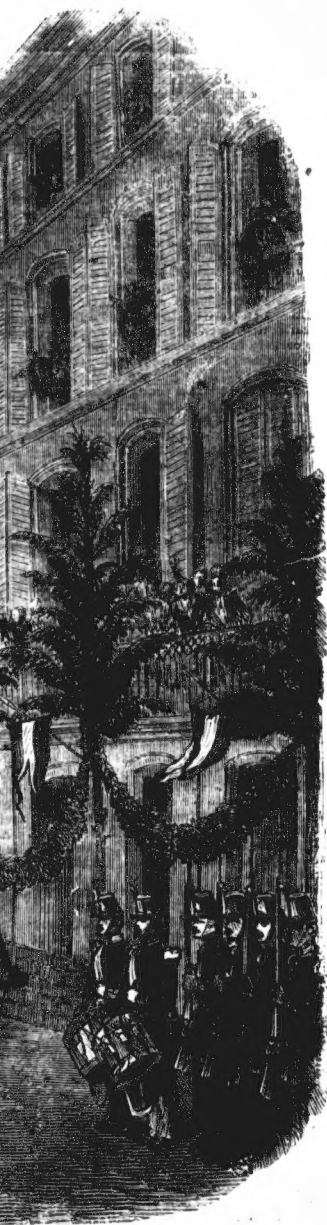
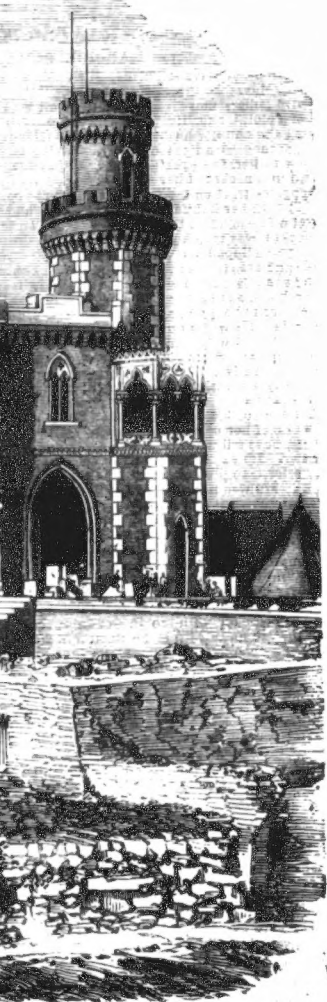
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REVIEW OF THE GUARDS IN HYDE-PARK.

ENGINEERING WORKS IN EGYPT.—THE DAMMING OF THE NILE.

Our readers will have read with much pain of the number of English workmen and engineers who have fallen victims to the cholera in Egypt. From the last accounts, it appears now that the dreadful malady is fast disappearing.

It will interest our readers to know what extensive works are being carried on in Egypt to employ so many English, French, and other workmen there. One great work has been the damming of the Nile; and we give on page 108 an illustration of this gigantic undertaking, which stands among the crumbling ruins of the monuments of ancient Egypt, a splendid specimen of modern art and engineering skill.

The project of damming the Nile was conceived by Mehemet Ali, who, notwithstanding the councils of his ministers and European opinion against the possibility of such an undertaking proving successful, entrusted the erection of the works to a French engineer. This gentleman, who has long been in his service, by his influence induced the Viceroy to undertake and complete works that have proved of great benefit to the country of which the latter made himself the ruler, and to the progress of which he devoted his energies.

The first stone was laid on the 9th of April, 1847, by Mehemet Ali, assisted by priests of the Mahometan faith, who, according to an ancient custom, prayed over the blood of fifty buffaloes slaughtered in the presence of the representatives of foreign Powers, the high dignitaries of the country, and others, whose presence had been invited by the Viceroy. The ceremony concluded with a banquet given to the fifteen thousand workmen who had been called from every part of the country to toil at these works, the object of which we will at once proceed to explain.

The ground in Egypt yields two crops during the year. The produce of the winter season consists of corn, clover, and flax, which are watered by the natural rising of the Nile during the month of September; while the produce of the summer season, con-

sisting of indigo, sugar, cotton, &c., has to be watered by artificial means. This process adds so greatly to the expense of cultivation, that the landholders and husbandmen are content to realize the one crop. Mehemet Ali, with a view to increase the produce of the land, determined to construct this dam; so that at the falling of the Nile, the surface of the water shall be kept sufficiently above the level of the surrounding country, that the summer crops may be irrigated and cultivated with the same advantages as those of the winter. The damming of the Nile will prevent excessive floods, and will assure to the whole of Lower Egypt, as far as Cairo, the quantity of water necessary for the irrigation of the land.

Such is the object Mehemet Ali had in view, and which, had he lived a few years longer, he would have seen completed. The dam, as designed by Moulou Bey, the engineer, consists of two sluice gates placed at the head of the Delta; one on the Rosetta, the other on the Damietta branch. They are connected by a curved quay, 4,500 feet in length, which forms a buttress, by which the waters of the stream are separated. The distance between the two floodgates is about half a league, and is occupied above by the waters of the Nile, which from this spot presents a grand coup d'œil.

Three canals, 830 feet in width, are fed from this body of water, which by this means is conveyed into Lower Egypt. The first crosses the Delta, the second the province of Alexandria, and the third the eastern province which separates Egypt from Syria. Our illustration represents the actual state of the dam erected over the Rosetta branch, which is upwards of 1,500 feet in length, and has an arch for barges upwards of forty-five feet in width.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AT PLOMBIERES.

The Empress and the little Prince Imperial arrived at Fontainebleau on the 20th. The young prince is completely restored to health. The Emperor arrived safely at Plombières, and received an enthusiastic welcome from the population. We give an illustration of this scene on page 108.

GRAND REVIEW AND FIELD-DAY OF THE GUARDS IN HYDE PARK BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

One of those military displays which, when generally known, never fail to attract thousands of spectators, was held on Tuesday, the 18th, on the parade and review ground in Hyde Park, nearly opposite the Marble Arch, an engraving of which we give above.

Ten o'clock was the hour announced for the review, but quite an hour before that time a squadron of the Life Guards rode into the park and took up the ground on which the movements were to be held, and which had already been in possession of the spectators. They were followed in about half-an-hour by the fine regiment of the Coldstream Guards, who mustered in full force, and were never seen to better advantage, their arms and accoutrements being scrupulously clean. About ten minutes after their arrival strains of music were heard, and the splendid battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, which was accompanied by both bands and the pipers, entered the park. Both regiments on arriving on the ground were dismissed for ten minutes, and on reforming were formed into line to receive the Commander-in-Chief. The line which was formed at a point nearly adjoining the Marble Arch, stretched to within a short distance of the Serpentine, rendering it necessary for the Horse Guards to drive the spectators back. When the line had been completed the bands were stationed in the rear and the officers took up their positions in front of the ranks and awaited the arrival of the duke.

At ten o'clock the Duke of Cambridge rode on to the ground, accompanied by his staff, and riding to the front of the line, he was received with a royal salute, the band striking up the National Anthem. His royal highness, accompanied by his staff, then rode down the line, and narrowly inspected the men and their arms and accoutrements; after which he took up his position at the saluting point, and the marching past—always the greatest feature of the review—commenced. The spectators frequently testified their admiration by applauding the regiments.

A DOUBTFUL STORY.—The *Courier de l'Isere* relates the following extraordinary instance of determination which occurred three days since at Miribel Lanchaire, in that department. A boy, twelve years of age, named Durand, having climbed a tree to take a bird's nest built in a hole of the trunk, had just inserted his hand to reach it when the branch on which he stood broke, and being unable to withdraw his hand, he remained suspended by it. In this predicament, seeing no help near, he drew a pruning-knife from his pocket, and cut off his hand at the wrist. Having fallen at the foot of the tree without further injury, he walked home, whence, after a first dressing had been applied, he was conveyed to the hospital at Grenoble.

LONGEVITY.—The mortality returns for England in the year 1863, which have just been completed, record the death of 213 men and 430 women registered as 95 years old or upwards when they died. Twenty-one of these men had reached 100 or upwards, and one at Chelsea was 109; 62 of the women had also completed a century of life or more, and one in the district of West Derby (Liverpool) was 112 years old. Five men and five women died in the year 1863 who—if the register may be relied on—were born before George III. was King. Of the 88 persons who had reached 100, 8 died in London, all of them on the Middlesex side. The north-western division, with its 2,900,000 people, had 7 of these centenarians in its bill of mortality; the west-midland division, with its 2,400,000, had 11; Yorkshire, with its 2,000,000, only 4; the south-eastern division, with its 1,847,000, had 5, but the south-western, with its 1,835,000, had 11; the Welsh, with its 1,300,000, had no less than 20; the south-midland, with nearly as large a population, 9; the north-midland, with 1,288,000, only 2; the northern, with 1,150,000, also 2; and the eastern counties, with 1,140,000, 4.

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